BOOKS OF REFERENCE

National Development Plan, 1962-68. Ministry of Economic Development, 1962
Economic Survey of Nigeria, 1959. Federal Government Printer, Lagos, 1959
Nigeria Digest of Statistics. Lagos, 1951 ff. (quarterly)
Annual Abstract of Statistics. Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos, 1960 ff.
Nigeria Trade Journal. Federal Ministry of Compuerce and Industries (quarterly)
Nigeria Handbook 1973. Ministry of Information
Aboyade, O., Foundations of an African economy: investment and growth in Nigeria. New York, 1966
Afola bi Ojo, G. J., Yoruba Culture. Univ. of London Press, 1967
Blitz, F. (ed.), The Politics and Administration of Nigerian Government. Lagos and London, 1968
Buchanan, K. H., and Pugh, J. C., Land and People in Nigeria. Univ. of London Press, 1955
Burns, Sir Alan, History of Nigeria. 8th ed. London, 1973
Crowder, M., The Story of Nigeria. 3rd ed. London, 1973
Damachi, U. G., Nigerian Modernization: The Colonial Legacy. New York, 1972
Luckham, R., The Nigerian Military: A Sociological Analysis of Authority and Revolt, 1960-67.
CUP, 1971
Mackintosh, J. P., and others, Nigerian Government and Politics. London, 1966
Nwabueze, B. O., The Machinery of Justice in Nigeria. London, 1964
Panter-Brick, S. K., Nigerian Politics and Military Rule: Prelude to Civil War. London, 1970
Trade Directory of the Federation of Nigeria, 4th ed. London, 1965

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Pitcairn Island (1·75 sq. miles; 4·6 sq. km) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from New Zealand and Panama (25° 04′ S. lat., 130° 06′ W. long.). It was discovered by Carteret in 1767, but remained uninhabited unti 1790, when it was occupied by 9 mutineers of HMS Bounty, with 12 women and 6 men from Tahiti. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. In 1856 the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (194 in number) were, at their own request, removed to Norfolk Island; but 43 of them returned in 1859–64. The population has been declining and on 31 Dec. 1973 it was 74.

Pitcairn was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in 1898 and transferred to the Governor of Fiji in 1952. When Fiji became independent in Oct. 1970, the British High Commissioner in New Zealand was appointed Governor.

The Local Government Ordinance of 1964 constitutes a Council of 10 members, of whom 4 are elected, 5 are nominated (3 by the 4 elected members and 2 by the Governor) and the Island Secretary is an ex officio member. The Island Magistrate, who is elected triennially, presides over the Council; other members hold office for only 1 year. Liaison between Governor and Council is through a Commissioner in the Auckland, New Zealand, office of the British High Commission. Fruit, vegetables and curios are sold to passing ships; flour, sugar and other foodstuffs are imported.

The uninhabited islands of Henderson (12 sq. miles), Ducie ($2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles) and Oeno (2 sq. miles) were annexed in 1902 and are included in the Pitcairn group.

Governor: Sir David Scott, KCMG. Island Magistrate: Pervis Young (elected Dec. 1972).

A Guide to Pitcairn. British South Pacific Office, Suva, Fiji, 1963, revised ed. 1969 Ross, A. S. C., and Moverly, A. W., The Pitcairnese Language. London, 1964

ST HELENA

GOVERNMENT. The Government of St Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, 2 ex-officio members (the Government Secretary and the Treasurer) and 12 elected members. Committees of the Legislative Council are responsible for the